State Estimates of the Business Population: 1944-51

DURING the past 3 years the business population of the United States has remained remarkably stable; the total number of firms in operation has varied less than 1 percent. This is in contrast to the period from 1944 to 1948 during which the business population regained the losses experienced during World War II, and the total number of firms in operation increased by nearly one million firms or more than 30 percent.

The present article highlights the regional changes which have occurred in the business population since 1948 under conditions of a relatively stable overall number of operating firms. An earlier article in the December 1949 issue of the Survey, which introduced comprehensive annual State estimates of the business population for the first time, covered the period 1944-49.

The State data presented here are estimated within the framework of the regular Office of Business Economics series on the business population. The total business population and selected major industry divisions are shown by States and regions as of March 31 for the period 1944-51; additional industrial detail is provided for March 31, 1949. The State and regional distributions of the annual number of new and discontinued businesses are presented only for all industries combined, but are available by major industry division upon

In using the State information shown here it should be borne in mind that the data represent estimated totals rather than precise counts of firms. It should be noted that the margin of error increases with the amount of detail shown and that estimating errors are relatively greater in the case of levels for any single year than in the case of year-to-year

Summary of Regional Changes Since 1948

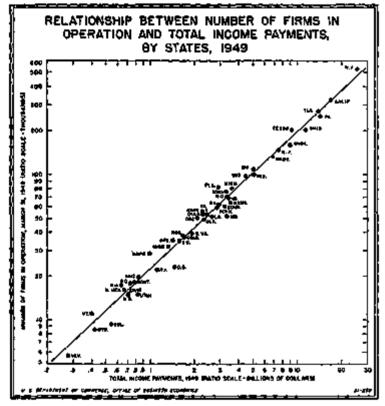
The business population in the Far West has declined each year since March 31, 1948, with a more than 4 percent decline over the entire 3-year period exceeding that of any other region. This differs from the immediately preceding period, 1944-48, during which the Far West led the sharp advance in number of operating businesses which was participated in by all regions in the years following World War II. The rate of new firm formation in the Far West continued to exceed that in any other region, but this was more than offset by the high discentinuance rate.

NOTE.—MISS CHURCHLIL IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

New England showed the second largest relative decline from 1948 to 1951 and, together with the Far West, was the only region in which the business population failed to increase between March 31, 1950, and March 31, 1951. However, in New England, both the relative changes and business turn-over rates have been much more moderate. Unlike the Far West, the rate of growth in New England was somewhat below average from 1944 to 1948.

Only in two regions—the Southeast and Middle East—

has the business population increased each year since early 1948. The Southeast gained more than any other region,



the number of firms in operation rising nearly 5 percent over the entire 3 years. In the remaining regions—the Southwest, Central, and Northwest—the business population followed the national year-to-year changes of a moderate increase between March 31, 1948, and the end of the first quarter of 1950 followed by a moderate decline; however, although the busi-ness population for the United States as a whole was slightly higher March 31, 1951, than 8 years before, both the Central States and the Northwest showed small net losses.

As compared to the immediate prewar period, the South-east appears to have experienced by far the greatest expan-sion in number of business firms with the Far West in second

DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

In the December 1949 article, State data were presented on the number of firms in operation by selected requestioning, Mayer 31, 1944-05, with some additional laderaries detail for the year 1945; the state instance of new and describing the present article, the infectivation on number of firms in operation is revised for the years 1943 and 1945 and extended to 1960 and 1961; the State distributions of new and discribing the state distribution of new and discribing the state distribution of new and with state distribution of new and new and discribing the business population with State data visibile from the Bergato of the Conses which is not operated here.

*See table 3. 6, and 7. The industrial detail shown in table 7 is not available by States for years their than 1969. Tables 2 and 2 and the first chart are based on 1969 (also since this is the thest recent year for which State estimates of the business population are available on a final basis.

place. Business population estimates are not available by State or region for years carlier than 1944; however 1939, as well as 1947 or 1948, counts of establishments are available from the Bureau of the Census for four major industry divisions which, in 1948, accounted for nearly four-fifths of the total business population.

The Business Population in 1951

Regional and State information on the business population is best appraised against the background of the situation in the business population for the country as a whole. Previous articles on the business population have shown the close correlation which existed before World War II between the total number of firms in operation and business activity as measured by deflated gross national product originating in private nonfarm business, after adjusting for a small systematic trend influence. During the war the number of firms in operation decreased despite increased business activity, and by the end of 1943 a "deficit" of 770,000 firms or 20 percent had developed between the actual business population and the number of firms expected on the basis of the above past relationship with deflated gross national product.

*The linear least square regression equation (or the years 1923-40 and 1948-49 is Y=2,5024-11.79X+0.88t, where Y=manber of Sens (thousands); X=gross national product excluding government and agriculture (billions of 1859-dellars); and t=time in t-month intervals contend at December 34, 1944. See Science articles, "The Poetwer Business Population," January 1947, "Industrial Pettern of the Business Population," May 1948, and "Rovised Estimates of the Business Population," January 1947, "Industrial Pettern of the Business Population," January 1948, and "Rovised Estimates of the Business Population," January 1949.

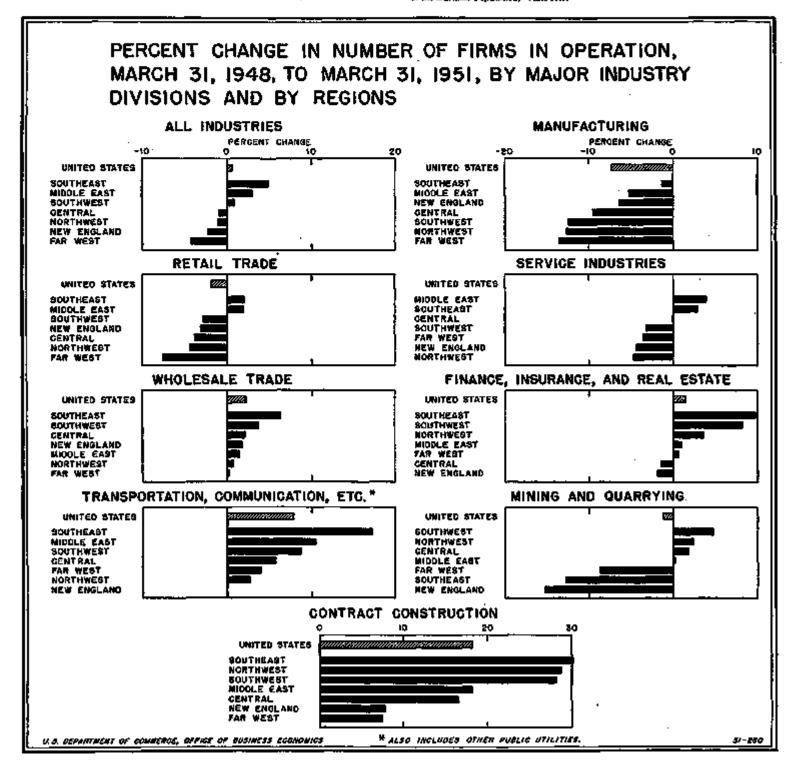


Table 1.—Number of Firms in Operation, Murch 31, 1944–1951, and Number of New and Discontinued Businesses, 1944-1950, by States and Regions

Thousandsh

	_		P1	irms in	орога Но	NID;					Now	busku	7583			Discontinued husbosses							
State and region	1055	L945	1946	1017	1949	1940	1020 -	1861 +	1044	1948	1946	1947	1048	t Deg .	1850 P	1894	1946	104B	1047	1949	1949 -	1950 •	
Cantinental United States	3,022.2	3, 219. 1	3,516.8	3,639,7	3, 961, 4	2, 973, 6	2, 968 , 6	4,017.4	354. S	439,8	919. B	476.4	484,4	326 6	\$37.5	198, 4	292, 6	228, 4	29E.8	371.0	384.8	385, 2	
New England. Connecticut. Melos. Messachusodts. New Hangehire. Rhode Island. Vermont.	23,0 23,0 108.3 13.8 17.1)18. 1 [4. [18. 1	118.0 15.8 20.6	29. 2 134. 8 17. 5 21. 4	17.7 23.3	272.3 00.4 28.8 132.4 17.4 22.2 11.0	263. 6 63. 1 29. 0 131. 7 17. 0 32. 4 10. 0	129. 5 17. 0 22. 5	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7	14,4 24,5 11,3 11,3 12,3 12,3 12,3 12,3 12,3 12,3	40,8 8,7 20,8 2,8 1,6	14.687.601 11.601	21.4 4.9 2.2 10.0 1.8 1.8	2.0	2000	10.9 2.7 1.3 4.4 .8	11.33	10,5 2,3 1,4 4,2 1,2 1,2	1.2	23.1 4.5 3.6 11.3 1.7 1.0	3.220000111	22.8 6.4 2.2 10.2 1.7 1.8	
Middle Best	7. 6 20. 3 50. 3 110. 7 426. 0 103. 6	7.8 91.1 41.8 119.5	45.9 131.1 483.6 210.7	8,8 22,0 49,8 142,7 519,0 236,3	9.4 23.0 51.1 147.8 425.7	1,048,7 R. 3 23, 1 51, 7 147, 1 521, 8 251, 0 39, 6	经验	0.0 23.0 53.7 200.7 244.0	74. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	.0 1.7 4.3	147.0 1.3 2.0 7.0 20.2 78.1 31.0 4.2	1 0	60,1 2,1 6,5 12,3 60,0 23,1 6,3	1.9 4.0 19.2 40.8 10.4 3.0	18.4 56.0 10.0	44 44 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 5	2.5 4.8 29.6 8.0	33. L	1.7 4.0 8.4	2.0 4.8 11.0	87. 87. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1.0 4.2 11.8 45.8 17.9 2.7	
Scothead Alabama Arkama Arkama Florida Ocorgia Kentyeky Louistara Mitsistippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennesse Virginio	37, 0 20, 1 48, 5 46, 8 37, 8 31, 6 21, 2 50, 9 46, 1	39, 0 29, 8 36, 0 60, 1 40, 8 37, 7 25, 8 40, 4	57.8 57.8	73, 4 61, 4 48, 7 48, 0 30, 7 48, 7	40,3 30,4 70,4 01,2 62,1 61,0 32,4 70,2	62.3 63.0 51.9 33.0 70.1 85.0	52, 3 51, 9 32, 5 72, 8 35, 8	40. 6 34. 3 91. 2 62. 5 54. 7 51. 8 74. 7	10000103356B74	85.450 54.50 55.70	107.73 00.75 12.75 10.03 11.07 10.43	14.7 7.3 8.4 9.4 4.4	13 13 13 13 13 13 13	3.3 3.0 5.3 5.3 7.4 2.2	E & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	\$1244666141666	25223334 25233334 2523334	25.667.662	8433643	81.5 5.1 12.4 3.0 5.0 5.4 7.8 5.8 5.8 5.2	60 02 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	7.3 3.5 4.0	
Southwest	11, 9 10, 4 39, 6 138, 9	12.7 11.6 43.8 142.1	255.0 14,8 19.2 48.7 178.4	17.3 14.6 52.0	292.7 10.0 16.7 63.7 203.4	14.6 14.0 53.2	102.0	18.8 18.8 18.2	25.5 2.6 5.7 32.6	41.2 2.6 2.3 0.0 20.4	54.d 4.6 3.0 8.0 37.2	4.6 2.0 8.8	4.0	2 4 2 0 4.7	26 22 5.9	16,7 .9 1.0 2.8 12.1	18, 9 1, 1 1, 3 2, 8 18, 7	1.6 3.5	1.6 6.0	13,0 2,0 2,0 4,8 28,2	14.6 2.3 2.5 5.5 23.7	2 B 2 S 6 S	
Central Hillods Indians Lows Lows Michigab Minestola Missuri ONG Wisconin	236.6 70.6 01.6 120.3	102.7	1,000.8 200.1 00.8 00.6 142.1 72.0 103.8 177.2 00.8	1,071, 8 267, 7 94, 6 75, 0 158, 4 79, 0 109, 4 192, 4	99.7 77.3 160.3 81.7 110.4 198.2	1, 695, 6 271, 7 98, 6 76, 5 176, 6 80, 5 109, 4 200, 5	97. 6 76. 1 161. 4 79. 6 106. 2 208. 1	260. 6 98. 6 74. 6 108. 5 70. 0 107. 8	7.7 10.4 14.4 14.4	103,4 20,0 0,8 0,0 10,0 10,0 8,0	143, 8 20, 1 12, 9 9, 7 16, 3 15, 0 20, 5	0.7 37.0 8.2 11.6	6.0 8.7 11.9	7.2 4.6 14.5 6.1 7.0	+9 16.8 5.9 9.7	BL 1	######################################	16.\$	8.8 3.8	91.5 24.4 8.8 6.7 10.1 7.0 13.4 0.2	A 3	23.8 8.8 6.8 6.0 14.0	
Northwest Calcroda Idahlo Kones Montaria Nobraska North Dakota Bouth Dakota Utal Wyaming	27.5 10.5 43.4 31.1 12.5 14.5	28.6 11.4 40.1 18.1 31.6 12.6 14.0	82.4 18.8 55.4 10.4 38.8 13.4 15.8	55.2 17.6 38.1 14.6	16.0 18.0 18.0 16.0 16.0 16.0	85. 9 16. 8 36. 1 14. 9 17. 0 16. 0	18.3 37.6 34.4 17.8 14.0	37. 4 14. 6 58. 6 18. 3 37. 0 14. 2 17. 0	7.4 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	21-12-08-25-72 12-62-13-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-	16.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	2,1 2,3	20,4 4,7 1,7 4,4 1,7 8,0 1,0	4.1 4.7 4.7 2.0	4.4 1.9	1,00 1,00 1,00 1,77 8,80 1,77	10,89 1.99 2.60 1.00 1.00 .88	2 I	1.8 4.4 1.3	21,4 4.8 2.0 1.8 8.4 1.1 1.4 1.7	21,0 4,2 1,7 4,7 4,7 1,4 1,8 1,8	4.3 2.2 3.3 1.8 3.2 1.1	
Por West. Onliferris Novada. Gregon Washington	206.7 4.6	28K 8 4.1 84.1	258.0 4.8 30.5	5.6	49.0	444, 4 221, 6 5, 7 59, 2 64, 9	5.4 48.0	£2		(8.0 49.3 1.0 7.0	1. 6		59, 8 43, 5 1, 0 7, 0 7, 4	37.2 6.5	7.0	28,7 21,1 3,5 3,5 3,5	26. L 10. 0 3. 1 2. 8	3.3	L _84	0.3	57.9 51.9 1.1 6.9 8.0	1.0	

po Proliminaty.

Nove,-Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of roundings.

Source: U. S. Department of Communece, Office of Business Recommits.

In 1948, following a period of steady and, at times, rapid growth, the business population again attained the level expected on the basis of the previous relationship with deflated GNP. During 1949 the close relationship continued to hold and both deflated gross national product and the number of firms in operation edged down slightly. However, starting in the first quarter of 1950, deflated gross national product began a steady increase which was accelerated following the developments in Korea. The business population has not fully responded to this increase in business activity.

Between the end of the first quarter of 1950 and of 1951 an increase of 180,000 firms or 4.5 percent would have been expected on the basis of the relationship described above; however, the business population increased by only I percent or less than 40,000 firms. In many respects the past 12 months are similar to the year 1941, when a moderate increase in the business population was also less than that expected on the basis of the past relationship with deflated gross national product originating in private business.

Currently, as well as in 1941, the business population is roughly 5 percent below the "expected" level.

Among the major industry divisions the most conspicuous

recent development is the halt, at the beginning of 1950, of the decline in the number of manufacturing firms which had been under way since the middle of 1947. Manufacturing was the first industry division to level off and show a decline after World War II. Between the middle of 1947 and the the end of 1949 the number of manufacturing firms decreased by nearly 10 percent while the number of construction firms increased by 16 percent and all other major industrial sectors of the business population gained moderately except retail trade and finance, insurance and real estate where the number of firms in operation remained relatively constant. Since then the number of firms in the contract construction and the transportation, communication and other public utilities divisions have continued to increase moderately while other industrial divisions of the business population have remained relatively unchanged.

Geographical Distribution of the Business Population

As has been shown in previous articles on the business population, the long term growth in the number of operating businesses is closely associated both with the growth of the human population and even more closely with income. The geographical distribution of the business population is likewise highly correlated with the geographical distribution of the human population and of income.

Table 2.—Percent Distribution of Number of Firms in Operation Within Each Region by Major Industry Divisions, 1949

Begion	Aft Indus- trier	Mining and querry- ing	Con- tract con- stroc- tion	Magu- fac- tur- log	Transportation, evanment extien, and other public stallies	₩holo- \$tiln trade	Retoil trade	Fi- nance, insur- ance, and resi estate	Serv- ico indus- trico
Valiet States.	300.00		6, 37	7.99	4.76	8.00	42.71	1.09	3L 49
Now England Middle East. Middle East. Montheast. Southwest. Contral Northwest. Far West.	100,00 100,00 100,00 100,00 100,00	.09 .54 2, 01 .43 1.57	10.30 7.02 7.08 8.29 7.01 10.39	10.10 9.51 8.43 4.62 7.00 4.69 8.35	5.17 4.69 4.24 4.96 5.60 4.45	4.40 5.08 4.71 4.80 4.86 5.23 4.08	42, 62 39, 04 45, 42 43, 49 44, 66 46, 60 49, 61	7.04 11.00 0.21 0.33 7.00 7.00	20,24 20,14 20,84 20,27 20,70 20,70

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ Based on days in tables 1, 6, and 7. All computations were made from unrounded figures. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Brainess Economics.

The regional and State variations in the number of firms in operation per 1,000 inhabitants can be largely explained by similar variations in income payments per inhabitant. On a per capita basis, both the number of firms in operation and income are markedly high in Nevada, New York, and other Far Western, Northwestern, Middle Eastern, and New England States. With the exception of Florida, the Southeast is low in both per capita firms in operation and per capita income; the Southwestern and Central States are close to the average, or, particularly Illinois, somewhat above average. It is of interest to note that the Southeast, the region with the lowest per capita firms in operation, is the region which has shown the greatest recent relative increases in the business population.

The chart on page 7 depicts the 1949 relationship between the number of firms in operation and total income of individuals (which takes into account the joint effect of the human population and per capita income) by State. The relationship shown in this chart was presented for the year 1948 in the earlier article on the State distribution of the business population two years ago; practically identical results are obtained for each of the two years. The year 1949 is used for the chart because this is the latest year for which final State estimates of the business population are available; however, the relative positions of the States are again virtually the same when preliminary 1950 data are plotted.

The largest positive deviation is found for Florida, where the business population is higher than would be expected on the basis of the relationship with income alone. This is largely a result of the extent to which this State caters to vacationists, particularly in the first quarter of the year to

which the business population estimate pertains.

The District of Columbia is farthest below the line of average relationship between income and the number of firms in operation by States—a reflection of the fact that this is a small urban area. Another factor is the extent to which income originates in Government rather than in private firms contained in the business population. When

Table 3.—Percent Distribution of Number of Firms in Operation
Wighter Frank Mater Industry, by Stotes and Regions, 1940 ! Within Each Major Industry, by States and Regions,

Within Each Me	ijor l	indu	stry,	by 5	itate	ano	l Re	gions	, 194	91
State and Ragion	All industries	Contract construction	Monderorlog	Transportution, communication, and other public attlities	Wholesale trade	Betail trade	Firston, instinate, and resi	Service Industries	Eeman population	Total income preprinting
Confinental United	100,00	184, 64	30£, 9 0	100,00	100.00	300.00	184, 66	100.00	104.00	B00,00
New Engiand Connecticut. Maine. Massachosatts. New Hampshire Rhodo Intend	6,86 52 73 3,33 44 50	10270C 35830	3,47 1,47 1,51 3,81 7,84 43	7.44 1.22 1.00 5.66 45	1.00 1.00 1.88 23 .80	8,84 1,67 .71 8,20 .44 .58	.16	8,48 1,48 3,91 3,41 20	4, 34 1, 24 . 61 5, 21 . 35 . 24	6.71 1.63 .50 3.49 .82 .57
Middle East	1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30	1.6L 1.6L 10.10 7.70	11,47 1.18 1.07 4.03 18.58 0.41	34,79 .34 1.53 3.84 12.33 0.67 1.45	# 10450 1045	24. 14 . 24 . 48 . 1, 32 3. 73 . 11. 11 0. 20 1. 00	35, 27 . 33 1. 21 1. 12 4. 01 23, 03 1. 88	24.70 . 20 . 32 . 32 . 32 . 32 . 32 . 32 . 32 . 32	23, 56 21 24 2, 50 1, 50 1, 50 1, 50 1, 50	27,88 27 76 3,80 13,00 7,22 98
Boatheast Alabama Arbanasa Flarida Georgia Kontucky Louistena Musianippi North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Sunta Carolina Carol	15.66 1.24 .80 2.06 1.57	12,6t .75 2,36 1,11 1,17 1,10	16.28 1.64 1.64 1.61 2.07 1.00	13.78 1.16 1.76 1.60 1.60 1.60		16,05 1,33	10,77 ,88 ,64 1,03 1,13	19, 95 1, 31 2, 47 1, 70 1, 34 1, 26 1, 26 1, 57	24.44	18,82 1,17
Beath west	7.55 40 1.24 6.89	7.48 .70 .42 1.11 5.25		6.31 .81 .80 1,13 4.40	7. 42 .42 .20 1.32 4.00		K 99	8,67 .63 .51 1.64	7, 51 - 48 - 43 1, 43 6, 16	1.16
Control	21.00 0.01 1.00 1.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	27, 30 5, 98 2, 56 1, 85 1, 21 2, 22 5, 74	24, 67 9, 22 2, 00 1, 05 1, 02 4, 04 2, 54 2, 54	24,72 0.74 9.67 9.68 9.68 9.69 9.69 9.69 9.69 9.69 9.69	28, 29 8, 94 2, 66 1, 89 2, 54 2, 67 4, 62 2, 66	28,65 0,42 2,54 2,19 4,30 2,10 2,85 5,30 2,64	29,43 21,28 2,01 1,50 2,90 1,58 8,15 4,12 1,90	1.89 2.74 5.02	20, 58 5. 81 2. 62 1. 72 4. 22 1. 06 2. 63 5. 38 2. 24	7.14
Nor (hwest	5 4 8 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1.18	.31	L 923	5.11 -08 -34 1.37 -38 1.00 -55 -50 -89 -16	6, 99 , 60 , 41 1, 55 1, 50 L 08 , 45 , 61 , 38 , 22	.24 1.06 .88 .83 .27	1.47	5. 18 .84 .39 1. 25 .83 .84 .40 .19	4.97 .85 .28
Far West	11, 17 8 14 , 14 1, 20 1 03	13, 80 10, 60 10 1, 37 1, 74	10.08 7.43 .00 2.24 1.00	10.45 0.65 1.80 1.85	10.25 7.02 1.00 1.00 1.50	14. 63 7. 77 14 1. 16 1. 62			1.78 7.07 .11 1.00 1.00	11.44 B. 61 , 14 1,04 1,70
Coefficients of carrela- ficus: Pirms related to in- come payments	.006	.070	. 960		.967	990	. 012 . 881			

retail food (and liquor) firms are plotted against total income payments by States, the deviations for both Florida and the District of Columbia are materially reduced.

Table 3 presents the 1949 percentage distributions of the business population by State within major industry divisions,

¹ Based on data in tables 1, 6, and 7. The percent distribution for the mining and quarrying division is not shown for tack of space; however, the number of firms in this division March 21, 1940, are shown by Stata in table 7.

¹ In the case of the District of Columbia, Maryhad, New Hompshire, New Jersey, New York and Virginia, the income paymonts figures were adjusted to a resident basis, as noted in Speinote 2 to table 9 of "State Income Payments in 1960", Survey of Countery Business, August 1961, p. 20.

Source: All data except human population, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies; human population, Bureau of the Consus.

Table 4.—Percent Change in Number of Firms in Operation, March 31, 1948, to March 31, 1951, by Major Industry Division and by States and Regions!

				•					
State and region	All ladustries	Mining and quarrying	Contract Con- struction	Monufactor- ing	Transportation, communication and other public nullities	Wholesolo trade	Rajali trade	Finance in- surance and real estate	Bervico indus- tries
Continental United States,	6.40	-1,24	18,14	-7,35	7.86	2, 14	-1,35	L,43	6.68
New England. Connecticut Maine.	2.34 3.30 3.32	-15.33 -39.29 9.52	7,73 0,62 14.34	-8.51 10.79 6.32	-,01 1,41 12,20	1.67 3.14 2.29	-a. 25 -6. 56	-1.97 -6.11 04	-4.4 -3.63 -4.57 -7.51
Massachmetts New Hampabire Rhode Island Vernout	-3.33 -3.76 1.11 -4.05	-14, 28 -21, 74 -30, 84 18, 18	7.46 3.59 (8.5) -3.63	-12.57 -3.55 3.25 -0.89	-1.67 -11.78 8.13 -4.31	, 63 -4, 30 6, 79 8, 84	-3.64 -8.21 -1.00 -2.82	-2.94 -2.94 -2.34 0.78 10.49	
Middle Bust. Delowers. District of Columbia.	1.61 0.31 2.89	-146, 47 0	10.16 30,02 0,69	8, 24 1, 52 L 47	19, 49 13, 14 47, 67	1,28 12,00 7,34	1.62 4.16 2.69	, 98 3, 19 2, 57	3, 86 1, 62
Maryland New Jerosy New York Ponnylvania	£.04 1.09 3.00	13.79 -8.16, -11.50	21, 49 30, 69 17, 78 18, 83	-8.06 -2.84 -5.02 -0.86	12.02 E.09 7.09 15.58	3. 47 5. 29 43	8.84 -1.01 4.76 -1.14	1L 45 1. 18 . 31	5. 04 - 25 - 13 7. 61 - 03
West Virginia	4.88	2.00 -12.79	10.68 30.11	3.08 - L 97	11.05 17.22 8.05	3.4L 6.15	-1.46 1,83	0.22 0.75	.40
AlabamaArkama	-6.57 34,90 -1.07	-12.66 -3.44 1.04 8.22	39, 59 18, 04 96, 97 22, 17 40, 22	-5 40 -5 20 8.83 -5 45	3, 06 24, 61 18, 07	2,73 2.64 19.63	-2.08 -9.41 11.31 -3.78	1]. [0 .86 JA. 67 3.23	2.54 2.29 7, 71 12.00 3.44
Registraty Louidene Mississippi North Carolina	4.65 1.49 2.00 6.27 7.80	-20.98 -1.00 9.88 18.67	12.01 54.37 30.36	-4.94 -12.17 -12.89 2.26	18, 42 16, 05 10, 01 17, 14	8.54 4.54 4.82 5.69	2,89 13 - 39 8,95 3,25	& 95 & 74 6.88 & 65	3. 43 1. 73 2. 68 3. 65
Bouth Carolina TennesseeVirgiula	7,90 2,84 10,80	-5.36 -16.31 34.26	45. 41 88. 04 25. 00	14.94 -4.28 4.73	29, 56 21, 38 17, 43	11.65 11.5 1.31	3,2\$ -1,80 E.93	11.87 8.13 12.76	3. 65 3. 65 7. 63
Bouthwest	-5.00 -5.00 -74 1.82	4.60 -0.00 1.61 0.30 0.07	26, 10 -8, 66 26, 64 33, 12 32, 74	—12, 43; —13, 08; —19, 68; —5, 44;	8,60 -, 91 11,30 4,14 10,42	3, 54 7, 10 4, 15 1, 40 3, 60	-2,86 -1,02 -8,10 -5,08 -1,00	6, 16 , 97 20, 70 8, 61 8, 14	-3, 21 -7, 7) -4, 67 -5, 13 -2, 10
Gantal Ilidnok Indiana Iowa	94 -3.73 -3.07 -3.83	1. 98 4. 81 7. 50 -0. 22	18, 51 10, 65 16, 12 17, 94	-9,66 -18,16 -10,08 -14,48	5, 62 4, 16 1, 46 , 27	1. 99 —, 25 , 89 —, 65	-3,92 -5,01 -6,68 -7,07	-1.67 -8.62 2.07	—, 6 2. 69 5. 25 1. 91
Minhigat, Minnisota, Misotri, Ohio	3, 24 -2-67 -2-33 3, 48 -1, 72	0 10,34 -0.19 2.08 30.41	17, 94, 18, 98 99, 19 16, 79 91, 00 12, 44	-7. 19 -9. 28 -9. 61 -4. 70 -9. 99	12, 03 1, 27 2, 07 10, 34 3, 66	5.43 L GL L GO 4.51 生存5	36 -6.70 -5.08 56 -5.13	1.04 -1.08 1.06 1.94	7.60 -6.27 -3.47 -4.83 1.48
Nerthwest Colorado	-1.18 27 -6.97	1,26 9,15 -25,41	28, 71 20, 64 8, 87	-12.74 -10.34 -22.82	2.56 3.38 2.99	.61 97 1 87	-4.46 -3.85 -8.13	1.57	-4,75
Kansas Mentees Nebreska North Deketa	2.07 -1.80 -2.08	-25, 41, 7, 32, 7, 32, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	44.08 23.39 11.64	-22, 82 -4, 85 -15, 25 -12, 00 -18, 36	9,30 -,36 -1.21 -E,62	2,83 3,43 -1,02 -2,10 -4,65	-, 21 -6.03 -0.54 -7.16	1.55 2.72 2.72 1.71	-7.06 -4.06 1.52 -6.80
Bourfa Dakata Utab Wyoming	-1,24 -2,21 -1,35 -1,62	-20, 41 , -3, 28 12, 06	34_66 84_77 10, 10 36, 82	-7, 84 -4, 88 -21, 63	-5.00 8.34 7.07	. 31 6. 67 -2.04	-6,62 -6,43 -6,10	8, 19 7, 52 6, 61	6.80 9.80 7.33 6.61 4.69
Bur Went. California Nevada Oregon Washington	-4,31 -4,30 -10,80 -,21 -6,80	2,81 6,17 18,27 29,00 18,88	7, 38 6, 12 -9, 26 19, 12 9,70	-13, 82 -14, 61 -25, 62 -2, 44 -17, 10	2.89 2.90 -1.73 12.90 31	- 13 07 - 2,54 - 4,90 - 1,78	-7.88 -7.49 -12.00 -4.58 -10.62	,58 83 -1.06 -1.62 -1.13	-3, 65 -2, 64 -10, 65 -3, 62

² Based on data in tables I and 8. All computations were made from unrounded figures. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies.

and, for comparative purposes, the distributions of the human population and of total income of individuals. Even a casual inspection of this table brings out the close correlation between the distributions of income and of the human population and the distribution of firms in operation not only for the business population as a whole but also for most of the major industry divisions.

The coefficients of correlation for the relationships between the distributions of firms and of income payments and the human population are shown at the bottom of table 3. For all firms and for each industry division shown, the correlation between firms and income is slightly closer than the correlations between number of firms and the human population.

The best relationship between firms and income payments is found in the case of the business population as a whole, suggesting a compensating effect on the distribution of firms by industries within areas where concentrations of particular types of industries occur. When firms and the human population are correlated, the relationships for both retail trade and the service industries are slightly better than for

the business population as a whole—a not surprising result in view of the necessity for direct and frequent contact between consumers and the firms operating in these fields. However, even in these two industry divisions, a closer correlation exists with income.

Industrial differences within regions

Mining and quarrying is the only major industry division for which firms and income fail to correlate closely—a result which is hardly surprising. Although at least some quarrying firms are found in every State, the distributions of firms producing crude petroleum or mining coal or metal ores are obviously primarily related to the geographical distribution of the natural resources involved.

All other major industry divisions, however, are too broad to reveal clearly geographical areas of industrial specialization. For example, the financial centers in New York City and Chicago do raise the percentage of firms found in the finance, insurance and real estate group in the States of New York and Illinois, but the inclusion of firms soliciting insurance and selling real estate in this industry division preserves

a fairly close relationship with income as well as with the

human population.

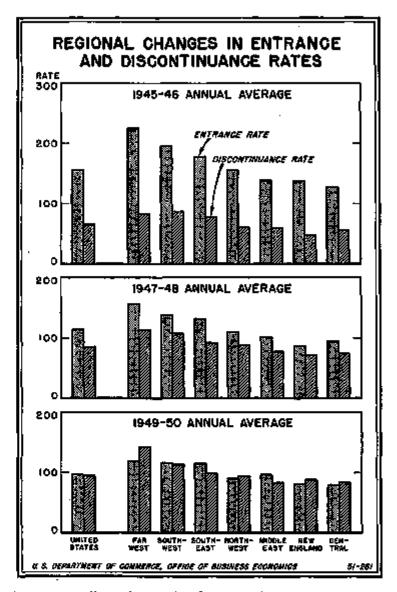
The industrial detail provided by table 7, though still fairly broad, is somewhat more satisfactory in this respect. Thus, the concentrations of apparel manufacturers in New York and of metal working firms in the Central States are apparent. Concentrations of lumber and lumber products firms occur in New England, the Southeast and the Far West, particularly in Washington and Oregon. The State distributions of firms in the other broad manufacturing categories as well as of firms in the various lines of retail trade, on the other hand, tend to follow the over-all patterns.

Table 5.—Entrance and Discontinuance Rates: Number of New and Discontinued Firms per 1,000 Firms in Operation March 31, by States and Regions, 1945–50

	<u> </u>						Discontinuanco rotos									
State and region	[<u> </u>		Entra		ren r		<u> </u>				o rotida					
51210 5 -14 5-24	1946	1916	1147	1048	1949+	1950 •	1045	IMP	1947	1948	1541	1050 +				
Condinuated United	ty	176	124	\$02	*	100	63	"	76	■ 3.	117	11				
New Engined	108 131 108 03 123 124 128	146 153 177 174 180 138 163	104 104 104 164 164 164	1884331	71 81 76 68 78 79 62	87 82 80 81 96 86 81	50 28 03 18 10 47	13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	22223838 838	動品の影響なる	91 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1	81 02 77 08 80 70				
Middle Bast Delaware District of	1 20 101	156 160	110 131	95 94	88 P4	밿	59 78	82 82	73 67	8) 8)	23 85	96 (15				
Calumbia	81 103 120 130 100 147	121 168 154 161 143 190	80 121 101 100 112 154	00 107 83 93 92 136	55 55 54 77 98	102 90 102 76 76	60 57 60 40 78	52 47 45 09 46 06	74 81 80 86 48 72	81 84 71 98	73 81 72 86 81 112	48 80 79 86 71 98				
Southeast Alabana Arkanast Florida Ceorgia Rontucky Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tonnesso Virginia	(An 2(0) 123 126 150 150 150 122 141	215 219 322 379 213 182 212 219 195 187 186 187	151 121 161 167 159 175 140 140 147 130 145	122 126 106 152 78 121 134 106 111 100 107 131	197 197 150 150 166 168 161 162 171	121 100 103 103 111 115 107 109 116 114 118	777 649 07 07 76 77 87 91 02 49 77 73	77 043 80 75 60 80 20 60 74 80 74	70 09 20 100 70 70 61 60 71 84 72	10.000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2000年の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の	97 104 119 179 179 179 179				
Southwest	170 904 196 160 181	213 309 202 177 200	154, 267 171 131 152	120 1位 154 92 121	307 125 123 80 100	123 138 137 112 124	82 87 116 115 84	 登 22 73 73 東	101 84 106 97 103	113 148 129 90 114	119 166 138 104 117	167 151 157 104 99				
Central Illinois Indian Jown Mehten Mehten Missouri Otio Wiscousin	101 100 110 100 135 108 101 118 100	143 118 144 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148	160 88 113 89 113 104 106 104 88	87 82 88 70 127 70 89 70 89 70 89 70 89 70 89 70 89 70 89 70 70 89 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	74 80 72 00 01 03 72 83 08	23 79 22 05 101 74 86 04	83 50 51 48 06 02 74 47 82	86世界8古田西雪	01 71 61 74 40 76 60	88年88日本田田田	64 65 61 75 80 74 61 74	89 95 84 84 70 72				
Northwest Colorado Idalio Kanas Bioniana Nebrisha North Dakota Bouth Dakota Ujali Wyoming	133 142 187 126 120 118 100 07 140 102	124 316 244 143 143 160 134 133 227 180	185 164 165 116 116 100 100 168 140	01 126 112 77 28 76 84 113	87 111 92 85 91 90 78 78 88	54 118 128 67 94 73 71 70 114	59 06 83 64 66 66 65 71 52	の語が異常になるでき	82 118 116 80 74 71 58 58 83	114 130 81 80 76 60 107	94 110 94 78 110 78 102	81 116 149 59 100 87 74 04 08 108				
Far West	210 206 261 222 222	213 254 269 209 209 228	178 163 206 184 114	134 134 103 100 111	115 122 110 102	12X 121 122 165 113	81 84 125 00 67	83 81 121 84 87	102 103 141 102 65	127 124 176 126 126 134	163 100 200 188 122	132 130 182 140 131				

Proliminary.
 Baged on date in table 1. All computations were made from surrounded figures.
 Source: C. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Differences in the industrial composition of firms within the regions are also brought out by table 2 which presents for each region the percent distribution of the business population by major industry divisions. The greatest relative variation is found in the mining and quarrying division with the proportion of such firms in the Southwest and the North-



west exceeding the national proportion by substantial amounts. The proportions of construction firms are high in New England and the Far West, while the Southwest and Northwest contain small proportions of manufacturers. The Middle East and Central States are the only regions which show higher than average proportions of finance, insurance and real estate firms. The proportions of all firms engaged in trade and in the service industries show little variation among the regions.

Recent Regional Changes in the Business Population

In the previous article on the State distribution of the business population two years ago, the percent changes in number of firms in operation from March 31, 1944, to March 31, 1949, were charted and analyzed by major industry division and by region. That period encompassed the rapid growth of the business population following the low point which had been reached during World War II. The business population as a whole increased by more than 30 percent, and with a few exceptions in the mining and quarrying division, each region showed significant increases in the number of firms in operation within each industry group; the Far West, Southwest and Southeast showed by far the greatest relative gains, with the Central States, Middle East and New England increasing less than average.

The chart on page 8 highlights the industrial and regional changes which have occurred since 1948, during a period when the business population as a whole has been characterized by relative stability. Between March 31, 1948, and March 31, 1951, the total number of firms in operation increased only 0.6 percent; three regions showed over-all increases—the Southeast, Middle East, and the Southwest in that order. The Far West, on the other hand, which had led the advance during the earlier period, now

shows the largest decline.

If the 1948-51 period is considered in two parts, the first, 1948-50, comprising the time during which the business population followed changes in business activity closely, and the second, 1950-51, the period during which the 5 percent gap developed between the actual and expected number of operating businesses, the picture is much the same though a few differences emerge. The Middle East showed the second highest gains both for the over-all period and for the early part; however, after the beginning of 1950, the Middle East dropped to fourth place, the Southwest and Northwest both having slighly larger relative gains. Although the

latter two regions and the Central States declined between 1948 and 1950, since the first quarter of 1950 the downward trend in all of these regions has been reversed. The Far West and New England, on the other hand, continued slightly down.

Regional changes among major industries

The regional changes which have occurred since 1948 among the major industry divisions are depicted in the chart on page 8. In five of the industry divisions—contract construction; wholesale trade; transportation, communication and other public utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; and the service industries—the number of firms in operation increased within the United States as a whole between March 31, 1948, and the end of the first quarter of 1951, but only in the first two of these were increases shown by each of the regions. The total number of firms operating in mining and quarrying, retail trade and manufacturing is currently lower than in 1948, but only in manufacturing is this true for each of the regions.

Table 6.—Number of Firms in Operation Mar. 51, by Major Industry Divisions, and by States and Regions, 1944-51

PT bousends) Wholesula trado Contract construction Manufectorius State and Region 1050- 1961-1944 1945 1017 1048 1949 1050× 1951× 1944 1940 1967 1948 1960 1046 1040 1947 1948 | 1940 | 1050+ 1051> 149, 1 262.4 228.6 280. 5 8JS. 1 332.4 350. 4 392.3 242.0 258.9 28L, 0 330.6 831.1 317.6 302.K **386,** 7 141, 2 150,9 174.1 151.4 292, 2 202,8 201, 1 Continuental United States 16. L 4.0 1.2 7.8 .0 1.1 22.0 3.6 4.0 0.0 1.7 1.2 27.7 4.7 4.8 12.1 2.1 2.7 1.4 19.9 5.4 1.5 9.2 1.5 1.5 24.3 7.3 2.3 12.0 1.8 2.1 1.0 38.0 7.7 9.3 12.9 1.8 2.3 1.0 26.9 4.3 4.6 11.2 1.0 2.6 26.5 4.8 4.8 11.4 2.7 1.2 10.8 1.8 0.6 1.0 23.0 3.7 4.2 10.3 1.7 New England.
Connecticut
Maiors
Messanhubetts
New Hampshire
Bhode island
Vermont 24.7 6.6 2.1 11.6 28.3 7.0 2.4 (2.8 28.4 7.8 12.6 12.0 1.0 1.0 28.0 4.9 5.3 12.5 2.7 1.5 10.2 1.6 1.0 0.2 12.0 2.0 1.0 7.4 12.3 2.2 1.0 7.3 12.1 2.1 7.3 27. Į 3.5 1.4 1.0 6.8 .3 12.6 2.2 1.0 7.4 1.1 7.2 1.0 83.2 1.1 1.0 8.3 16.7 23.5 23.6 56.2 .8 2.3 4.8 30.0 10.8 27. 8 1. 3 1. 8 5. 4 18. 8 24. 4 24. 5 19.8 .5 28 10.0 17.7 2.3 12.7 .0 2.6 8.0 12.8 12.8 46.6 60.5 94.0 .5 .0 104.3 103. 2 .0 .6 97.7 .0 97.7 .6 58.6 .2 .8 2.1 #2.1 61.7 .3 1.0 2.5 5.7 7L9 1.4 4.6 13.9 20.7 10.5 1.0 78.1 1.0 1.7 6.0 14.4 22.0 2.3 92.3 1.3 1.6 17.0 17.0 23.7 83.8 5.5 10.2 10.3 10.4 59.8 0.6 12.7 69.0 20.3 3.1 03, <u>4</u> 44.1 1.1 2.0 8.0 18.4 11.7 1.2 2.7 9.1 19.2 19.2 1.1 2.6 3.4 30.0 11.0 1.2 3.4 13.0 61.7 20.6 8.1 33 126 583 10.5 4.4 32.2 JC.0 J.D 12.8 1.4 17.7 1.2 27.72 1.88 3.20 2.00 25.3 1.7 1.2 35,4 2,4 1.9 53.5 6.2 3.6 4.0 4.0 2.3 19,6 1.0 1.0 2.5 \$\$, £ 44.5513999993426 64.551399993426 #413416603467 227003452 403463432 403463 52.33651442779 52.43651442779 28. 2 2. 3 51.32448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.448918888 13.44891888 13.4489188 13.4489188 13.448918 14.48918 24.1 2.2 1.4 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.3 1.4 2.7 2.6 **次**,736124866693 1424866693 1424866693 22.14.34.80.67.09 1.43.28.06.7.09 la bettio..... A Normal.
A Normal.
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Table 6.—Number of Firms in Operation Mar. 31, by Major Industry Divisions, and by States and Regions, 1944-51—Continued [Thousands]

									I.t.	DOMESTO	raei								`					
				Retall	Trade						Sa	rvico I	ndust.	108			All other industries:							
State and Region	1044	1045	1946	1047	1948	1940	1940p	1951p	1944	1045	1940	2947	[948	1940	1050p	1\$31p	1014	1948	1945	1947	1948	1949	1050р	105LP
Continental United	1, 379, B	1, 449, 6	3, 64B, 6	1,659.6	1, 705. 5	1, 888. 9	1, 68E, D	L, 676, B	847.8	444,8	785,8	822, 4	856. K	883, 2	B64, 4	867, 2	460.0	492.3	421,8	554, 1	(88, A	669.4	572.B	£81,9
New England Connecticut Maio Mino Massichusetts New Hampitro Rivido Island Vermont	190. 0 22.0 10.6 48. 4 6. 4 8. 5	165, 4 22, 6 11, 0 50, 6 6, 4 8, 9 4, 0	106.4 24.7 11.4 51.6 8.4	117.33 12.33 12.34 13.4 9.6	118.4 27.2 12.1 50.8 7.6 9.0 4.8	115.7 26.6 12.0 56.3 7.4 9.8 4.7	116. 9 20. 1 12. 0 50. 6 7. 3 9. 9 4. 0	114.6 20.0 12.2 54.6 1.3 9.8	44.34.68.4.0 22.33.2.0	20	4.6 1.5 4.9 24.9 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	56.0 12.4 8.6 26.2 8.0 4.1 2.2	3.8	85.1 12.5 5.4 27.4 3.3 4.2 2	54.6 12.0 57.0 3.2 4.2 4.1	3.3 4.1	27, 1 8, 6 2, 3 14, 6 1, 7 1, 7 1, 1	28.5 5.8 2.7 15.1 1.9 1.9	20 20	23. 4 0. 5 3. 3 17. 9 2. 2 2. 2	0.7 3.5 17.0 2.1 2.2	17.6 3.0 17.0 2.2 1.4	32.9 0.8 17.4 17.4 2.3 1.3	
Middle Rest. Dokuware. District of Columbia. Maryland. Now Jacesy New York. Pennsylvania. West Virginie.	3.6 7.4 10.6 43.41 183.3 67.5	349, 0 3, 6 7, 5 19, 0 54, 1 101, 0 90, 2 13, 4	271.6 2.8 7.7 20.1 53.0 172.0 94.7	3.6 31.3 32.2 384.2 105.0	4.L 8.2 22.2	22.4 03.4 188.6 106.3	417.0 4.2 6.0 22.7 64.3 104.0 107.0 16.8	418.8 4.3 8.0 22.0 03.7 100.8 100.8	164.0 6.6 8.0 22.1 62.0 36.3 6.7	7,5 6,3 9,3 32,5	195.2 1.4 6.6 24.9 43.0 6.0	188.4 1.7 10.8 27.0 188.1 47.6 7.1	216,6 1.6 11.0 28.4 102.2 62.1 7.7	28.2	87.7 7.0 10.5 109.5 109.5 7.0	7.1 11.0 20.4 10.0 62.1	187, 8 1, 4 4, 2 8, 6 18, 2 92, 0 80, 2 6, 2	163.6 1.4 4.4 4.6 93.0 93.0	3.6 4.4 0.2 30.0 89.0 32.0	178.1 4.7 0.0 143.1 143.1	161.6 1.6 4.7 7.0 31.4 103.0 35.4	182,8 1.6 4.8 7.1 21,2 103,7 30.2 8.1	184.9 1.0 5.0 7.4 21.0 104.7 30.0 8.3	186. 0 L.7 5. 1 7. 5 22. 1 100. 3 77. 5 8. 4
Sunibeasi Alahama Arkonsas Florida Georgia Kentecky Louisiana Misassippi North Carelina Sauth Carelina Trancestee Trancestee	14, L 25, 4 25, 3 17, 5 12, 0 20, 0 20, 0	221. 2 19. 1 19. 1 24. 8 23. 9 10. 1 10. 2 13. 0 24. 4 23. 0	2A.1	21,7 18,3 28,9 10,7 27,1	23.0 23.9 10.2 30.7 17.6 28.0	24.0 24.0 24.0 36.0 30.0 17.4 28.0	27. 4 28. 7 24. 3 10. 2 31. 6 17. 8 27. 6	275, 4 26, 1 10, 2 37, 6 34, 3 31, 9 10, 3 31, 9 18, 0 27, 8	10.7 8.7 11.0 8.7 7.2 4.8 12.5 6.8 10.5	12.3 0.3 8.1 5.6 13.6 6.3	18.6 12.6 8.7 5.8 14.0 13.1	#24, 2 11, 8 18, 7 14, 2 10, 8 8, 2 16, 9 7, 1 12, 9	8.1 20.3 14.5 11.3 10.9 0.6 14.9 7.8	7. 8 21. 1 14. 6 11. 0 6. 7 17. 0 18, 4	10.8 7.7 22.3 H. L 11.2 11.1 6.8	7.5 21.6 11.7 11.1 6.5 17.9 13.6	47.14 47.14	\$\bullet\$ \bullet\$ \b	7.7 6.6 6.0 1.4 5.7 2.8	2.6 9.6 1.1	0.7 0.7 8.8	86.500 6.110 6.110 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.5	70.55643643627345810.00	0,1 8,6 11,8 6,8 6,7 2,9 7,6 8,7
Segiawest	6.6 5.1	196, 4 1.9 3.3 20.0 75.0	114,5 6,4 6,1 22,1 50,7	23.4	128, 8 8, 3 7, 0 23, 9 89, 0	8.8	8.0 7.0	134,4 7.9 6.8 22.9 67.3	53.8 3.4 3.0 0.9 36.5	JLI	3.6 12.1	75,3 4.8 4.0 12.8 49.4	4.3 13.4	4.4	72.7 6.3 4.2 12.7 60.6		21,8 L 2 I, 3 0, 4 17, 1	39.8 1.4 1.4 5.8 20.9	13.7 1.0 1.5 7.4 23.2	7.1	1.8 7.9	87,6 1.9 1.9 7.9 36.8	38.4 1.9 2.0 8.0 20.0	2D 2D 84
Control. Illinois. Indiana. Indiana. Iowa. Michigan. Minnesou. Minnesou. Misseuri. Ohle. Wissoustu.	41.1 21.2 63.8 32.3 43.5 75.0	48, 0 32, 1 04, 0 32, 0 46, 2 78, 7	106.7 46.0 34.4 08.1 48.4	57.2 26.7 74.9 38.4 47.7	48.6 37.8 75.3 37.5 48.0	100.0 48.1 87.2 74.5 30.7 48.8	44.0 34.5 74.4 34.0 45.6	45.8 35.2 75.0	11.8 25.0 12.6	47.0 17.3 12.3 28.7 18.3 21.9 38.7	JR 6 JR 6 24. 4 J4. 3 22. 8 34. 7	216, 3 51, 2 10, 7 14, 0 32, 4 15, 8 23, 8 40, 4 18, 2	50.7 20.4 14.8 30.5 10.1 20.8 40.2	20. 1 14. 8 34. 2 16. 5 23. 4 42. 9	15.2	19.3 14.2 34.0 16.2 28.0 44.2	10.2 8.0 12.1 8.7 15.2	13.6 13.6 14.0 21.4	36. 2 11. 7 10. 5 15. 0 16. 3 22. 3	12.4 11.2 10.5 10.5	12.4 13.4 17.0 10.8 17.1	36.6 12.4	161,5 66,6 12,6 11,9 17,0 10,7 10,6 20,1	17.5 27.1
Northwest Dolando Ldato Kasses Hontons Nebraska North Dakula South Dakota Uteh Wyoming	12.0 5.4 22.0 7.0 15.8 6.4 7.6	0.6 23.9 7,3 10.0 8.0 7,7	26.5 7.6 17.6 6.8	0.9 28.5 8.4	7.0	18.2 7.0 24.3 8.5 18.3 7.0	14 0.7 20.5 8.4 17.6 7.2 8.6	0.5 20.9 8.2 17.5 7.0 8.3 6.4	9.1 3.3 0.4 2.6 3.0 2.6	9.8 3.4 8.0	3.7 7.2 2.4 3.1	48.7 8.6 12.3 7.9 3.7 3.6 2.0	8.2 3.4 12.6	12.1	7.6	121 61 7.0 2.0	28.1 4.6 6.6 2.4 4.3 1.6 1.7	27.0 4.5 7.0 2.6 4.6 1.7 2.0 1.1	7.7 2.6 3.0 1.8 2.1	8.2 2.6 1.9 2.2	2.6 6.4 1.0 2.2	5.3 1.8 1.3 1.0	\$1,5 5.0 1.5 2.5 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	20 20 20 5.6 12 12
Per Wast	1.7		2.0	17.0	182,0 1732,7 2,4 19,1 28,1	131.0 2.3 10.0	120.5	2.1 18.2	1.2 5.9	80.8 1,3 7.5	1.5 9.8	101, 6 76, 3 1, 6 0, 6 14, 2	1.7	79.6 1.7		1.6 9.7		1.0		37.6	1 .7	51,4 57.8 6.6 8.4	52, 4 34, 6 5, 6	7.7

I Includes mining and quarrying, transportation, communication and other public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate. p—Preliminary.

NOTE .- Debail will not necessarily add to totale because of countring. Source: U. S. Department of Commutes. Office of Business Economics,

The Southeast has shown the largest gains, or in the case of manufacturing the smallest decline, in each major industry division except in the service industries where it takes second place to the Middle East and in the mining and quarrying division where the Southeast underwent the second largest decline.

The Far West increased less than any other region in the construction and wholesale trade divisions; modest gains were also made in the transportation and finance divisions, but in each of the remaining four divisions the number of firms in operation declined during this period. Although most of the decline in the Far West occurred before the end of the first quarter of 1950, this region has continued to edge down slightly; however, in both the manufacturing and transportation divisions increases occurred in the Far West since early 1950 second among the regions only to those in the Southeast.

The percent changes in number of firms in operation between March 31, 1948, and March 31, 1951, are shown by State and industry in table 4. During this period the greatest relative increase in number of firms in operation occurred in Florida and the greatest decline in Nevada. Although the relative changes found by States are, of course, more variable that those found by regions, in general the States tend to follow the patterns observed for the regions in which they are contained. It should be noted that State estimates of the business population are most reliable in the larger States and industry divisions; this fact should be borne in mind when interpreting the relative changes for the less populous States particularly within the smaller industry divisions.

Comparison with prewar

Since 1944 is the earliest year for which State estimates on the total number of firms are available, no comparisons can be made between current regional and industrial patterns and those of the business population before World War II. However, for four major industry divisions—manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and the service industries—information is available on the number of establishments or

Table 7.—Number of Firms in Operation March 31, by Selected Major and Minor Industries, and by States and Regions, 1949
[Thousands]

·				Me	nte l'actric	ing			Trans-	Retail Trade								
Sinis pud Région	Mining and genera- ing	Total	Food	Tex- tiles, apparel, and leather	Lumber and lumber grod- ucts	Print- ing and pob- lish- ing	Metals oth) metal prod- peta	Other recou- instur- ing	tion, commis- nication, and other public utilities	Total	qps cpst- q mor- Gener-	Food and liquor	Apper- of and acress- orits	Auto- spellvo	Eating nied drink- ing pieces	Filling ata- Mous	Other retail brede	Pinance, Instruce, and real estato
Continental United States	35.6	317.4	32,6	48,9	80.7	46,1	57,8	61,4	159, 2	1,686,0	79,7	470, 7	17,7	18,8	331.6	226,8	411,8	345,1
New England Connecticet Maine Maine Mastachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	σ.1 1	37.7. 4.7. 12.1. 2.1.4.	1.8 .3 1.0 .1 .2	477999	7.8 3.7 1.4 1.3 .8	1.02	5.4 1.8 1.8 1.2 .6	4.7 2.2 2.2 1.0	14.1 2.3 2.1 6.9 .9	115,7 90,0 12,0 55,3 7,4 0,6 4,7	5.6 20 21.5 4.6	35.6 7.0 17.6 2.2 2.9	8.2 2.0 .7 4.2 .5	4.8 1.2 .6 2.0 .3 .4	1.3 8.7 .0 2.0	14,3 1.6 6.5 1.0 1.2	28,9 8,8 14.1 1.9 2,2 1.3	28,2 4.3 1.5 10.5 1.0 1.4 .6
Middle Bast. Poloware District of Columbia Moryland Naw Jersor New York Pennsylvania West Virginia	1	90.8 .0 8.4 12.7 88.0 20.3	6.7 1.8 2.9 2.2 2.3	81.6 (9 3.8 23.1 4.0 (9)	12.5 (f) 7 .8 4.0	13.5 .1 .3 .0 1.4 8.1 2.7	16.4 -1 -0 21 8.4 0.9	19.1 .1 .6 2.7 11.8 3.5	64.7 .4 .0 3,1 7.3 23.3 13.2 2.7	499, 7 4, 0 8, 1 22, 4 83, 4 188, 6 100, 3 17, 0	14.4 .2 1.1 1.9 5.7 8.9 1.6	130, 4 2.0 7.1 10, 1 66, 2 31, 1 4.8	32,5 .7 L3 £6 17,4 7,6	4.6 22 5 5 4 4.7 1.0	59.8 .7 1.4 4.0 13.6 24.4 21.0 3.1	40.3 .6 .7 2.7 7.7 14.3 12.0 2.3	96 6 1 1 1 9 4 0 14 2 45 1 25 9 3, 4	121.7 1.1 4.2 3.9 13.0 70.4 16.0 2.4
Son (houst	200 : 1.1 2.0 : 1.1 (f) : 1	70000000000000000000000000000000000000	844675737356	\$.52 (9) 26 11 12 12 13 14 2	20.22.17.44 2.22.2.1.1.2.4.1.2.1.2	5 437 5 4 4 8 8 9 9 9	3.4 .0 .4 .4 .4 .1 .4 .8	4.263.66	24,2 1,48 2,20 2,20 1,22 1,24 2,30	272.0 172.0 24.0 24.0 24.0 24.0 21.0 20.0 20.0	22.69 1.43 1.99 1.91 2.62 2.62 2.63	77.657420214425 8.77.48.635	12.6 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.3 1.0 1.8 1.2 1.5	16.23 1 1 7 7 2 2 2 0 9 1 4 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 5 1	#22734412164	10.22.04.01.02.28.0 4.03.28.28.28.0	64.49.49.4477.4.TT	\$7.00 \$3.00
Southweil. Aritons. New Mexico	.3 22	11, 4 0 2, 8 0, 8	2.5 .2 .1 .5 1.7	(i) (i) (i)	3,4 .3 .4	2.9 .2 .1 .0 3.0	2.0 (1) 1.4	20 2 1 1 1.6	12.4 .0 .7 2.2 8.3	128.9 8.3 7.1 23.6 87.0	7.1 .6 14 4.7	\$1.2 1.6 1.6 5.5 23.2	4.8 .3 1.0 8.2	.4 .4 1.8 8.8	22.8 2.0 1.6 4.0 15.2	20,2 1,2 8,7 16,0	39, d 1. 5 1. 5 8. 2 20. 5	18.0 L.1 3.5 13.6
Central Hithelis Lindhines Liowa Liowa Michigan Milipotecta Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	14	7.7 19.8 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8	10.0 2.0 .8 1.1 1.1 1.6 1.7	4.9 2.2 14 3 .8 .4	154 21.4 3.5 1.5 1.5 1.0	14.0 2.0 1.0 1.7 1.2 1.6 2.4	21.7 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.3 4.8	1,8 1,9 1,2 .5 1,9 1,2 3,0 1,2	54.4 12.8 4.8 4.8 4.4 4.8 4.1 3.1	489,4 109.0 48.1 37.2 74.5 35.7 48.8 00.9 44.8	19,2 1,8 1,8 2,5 2,1 2,9	133, 9 81, 0 18, 4 8, 3 20, 0 0, 6 12, 0 27, 7 11, 8	24.7 0.8 2.1 1.0 2.7 2.5 4.2 2.2	22.9 4.4 2.4 1.6 1.6 2.4 1.6	101.9 25.6 8.7 0.8 16.3 0.8 0.6 18.3 11.0	67.5 13.5 5.5 12.3 5.7 11.6 6.7	H9.3 26.0 12.2 10.9 17.1 0.6 11.9 21.8 10.8	(#2,2 42,4 6,0 6,0 10,0 10,9 14,9 0,0
Nerthwest Colorade Idaho Katuses Montano Nobraska North Dakota Bossia Dakota Ulah Wyoming	.7 14 .5 .1	10.1 3.1 9.8 1.0 1.5	2.3 ,3 ,0 .0 .2 ,1 .1 .2	31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	3.578762321	1,41,2 (f) (f) (f)	1,3 .4 .3 .3 .1 .2 (i)	12.4 1.7 1.0 3.4 .9 2.3 1.2 .5	101.7 16.2 7.0 80.3 88.5 18.8 7.0 8.7 0.4	6.1 .4 1.4 .8 .6 .3	23.17 1.0 4.8 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.8	4.27 1.47 1.47 1.33 1.33 1.33	1.4	18, 9 2.03 1.34 2.34 1.5 1.5	15.0 2.0 4.12 1.0 1.12 1.0	28,8 4.0 7.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5	4.5 2.8 2.7 1.2 2.9 1.1 3.6
Per West California. Novado Oragan Washington	1.0	37.1 31.6 7.1 6.2	8.4 2.8 (!) .4	2.0 (7) .1 .2	12.7 () 6.4 4.4	5.0 3.7 .1 .6	7.4 0.2 (7) 0.8	6.6 4.0 (!)	10.8 12.0 - 2 8.4 3.6	181.2 181.0 2.3 10.0 87.0	5.9 4.0 .5 1.0	47.2 34.8 4.8 7.2	10. d 8. L .1 .8 L3	7.8 5.6 .1 1.0 1.2	35,2 26.2 .7 4.2 6.1	27.0 10.0 3.0 3.0	42.7 31.3 5.0 6.0	31.3 23.3 3.0 4.6

¹ Loss than 50. Nota.—Detail will not necessarily sold to totals because of rounding. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Surjeen Economies.

outlets enumerated by the Bureau of the Census in 1939 as well as in 1947 or 1948. The broad outlines of the regional changes which have occurred in the business population over this period may be indicated by the changes which have occurred in the number of census establishments despite differences in industry definitions and scope between the two sets of data as well as between censuses taken in different years, so that census and OBE data show somewhat different relative changes for the country as a whole.

On a regional basis, Census information shows that the fastest growing regions from 1939 to 1947 (for manufacturing) and to 1948 (for trade and services) have been the Southeast where the number of establishments increased 17 percent and the Far West with an increase of 11 percent. Two regions increased moderately, the Southwest by 7 percent and the Middle East by 3 percent; New England remained practically unchanged, while the number of establishments in the remaining two regions declined, by 2 per-

cent in the Central States and 5 percent in the Northwest. The order of the regions from high to low relative changes in number of Census establishments followed the over-all pattern closely in each of the industry divisions for which information is available except in the case of wholesale trade where the largest gains were made in the Middle East and New England.

Business Turnover by State

The annual number of new and discontinued businesses, 1944-50 are shown by State and region at the right in table 1. The purchase and sale of an existing firm is regarded as a business transfer, and is excluded from both the new and the discontinued businesses series. Discontinued businesses contain all other closures regardless of reason, while new businesses include newly established firms. For the years shown in the table, the over-all number of new businesses

was highest in 1946; the number of new businesses decreased in each of the next three years but increased in 1950 to very nearly the 1948 level. Each of the regions and most of the States reflected this pattern of movements in the number of new businesses.

In 1944 business discontinuances were a little more than half the number started; during the next two years, discontinued businesses increased gradually while new businesses increased sharply so that in 1946 about one-third as many businesses were discontinued as were established. By 1947 the number of discontinued businesses was three-fifths the number of new businesses; the number of business discontinuances increased in 1948 and again in 1949 so that over the latter year business deaths exceeded business births and the business population declined. In 1950 the number of discontinued businesses decreased from the previous year, but exceeded the 1944 number by more than four-fifths. In most of the regions and a high proportion of the States the number of discontinued businesses moved in the same way as the national total; however, in the Southeast and Northwest, business discontinuances were more numerous in 1948 than in any of the other years shown.

Entrance and discontinuance rates

For many purposes of comparison, business turnover rates are more useful than the total number of new and discontinued businesses. Table 5 shows the annual number of new and discontinued businesses per 1,000 firms in operation March 31, for each of the years 1945-50. It is of interest to note that States and regions which have higher than average entrance rates in one year tend to have higher rates in each of the years shown, and that higher than average

entrance rates tend to be associated with higher than average discontinuance rates. This latter relationship follows from the fact that discontinuance rates are highest for new firms and degrees as the age of firms increase.

and decrease as the age of firms increase.

The tendency for discontinuance rates to follow the same regional pattern as entrance rates and for this pattern to persist over time is brought out strikingly by the chart on page 12 which shows two-year averages of business turnover rates by regions for the period 1945-50. During the earliest two-year period shown, 1945-46, the business population was increasing rapidly; entrance rates were higher and discontinuance rates lower than in either of the following two-year periods, during which the business population leveled off and became relatively stable.

The arrangement of the regions in the chart is according to entrance rates in the 1945-46 period. If the arrangement were based upon entrance rates in one of the other periods, or upon discontinuance rates during any one of the three periods, the order of the regions would not have been much

different.

Although the business population in the Far West has declined in recent years, the entrance rate for this region has continued well above the national average. The continuing gains of the business population in the Southeast, on the other hand, are as much a reflection of lowered discontinuance rates as of a continuing high entrance rate. The average 1949-50 discontinuance rate for the Southeast was lower than that for any other region; although the entrance rate in this region was still slightly exceeded in both the Far West and Southwest, the differences among the entrance rates of these three regions during this time were quite small.

Defense Program Progress Report

(Continued from page 4)

fewer than 500 persons. The proposed investment of these firms, however, accounted for only one-tenth of the total \$8,2 billion investment under tax amortization certificates.

Aircraft largest defense industry

The distribution of all prime defense contracts by industries is not available at this time. The distribution of the Munitions Board's list of the 100 largest contractors by industry classification, however, provides a useful indicator of the economic impact of the defense program on a few important industries, since as previously indicated the value of these contracts constitutes more than three-fifths of the total prime contracts let in fiscal year 1951. A further limitation of this classification is the fact that the subcontracts flowing from the prime contractors are not covered. These, of course, flow widely throughout industry.

On the basis of the industry classification of the 100 largest

On the basis of the industry classification of the 100 targest contractors, it is clear that the impact of the defense program has been particularly pronounced in the case of the aircraft industry. This industry received about \$7 billion in prime contracts during fiscal year 1951, or more than one-third of the total prime contracts received by the 100 largest contractors. Employment in the aircraft industry has doubled while the average hours worked per week were increased by

7 percent.

Large contracts to auto and machinery industries

The motor vehicle industry received over \$4 billion of prime contracts during fiscal year 1951. The impact of this

volume of orders is not so clear-cut in this industry as in the case of the aircraft producers. Material shortages have resulted in curtailment of automobile production which has not as yet been offset by increases in military production. The period from June 1950 to October 1951 was marked by about a 14 percent decline in the number of production workers in the automobile industry with average hours worked per week declining by more than 7 percent during this period.

The electrical machinery industry is the third major industry receiving a significant proportion of Defense Department prime contracts. With work in progress on over \$2 billion in prime contracts awarded during the last fiscal year, employment in this industry has increased by almost one-fifth. Producers of machinery other than electrical were awarded prime contracts totaling more than one billion. The railroad equipment industry's share amounted to almost one billion in the first year of the Korean war. Employment in both these industries advanced about 20 percent during the first 16 months of the mobilization program.

Total manufacturing employment in the United States increased about 8 percent on an unadjusted basis from June 1950 to November 1951 with the larger relative increase concentrated in the durable goods industries. Employment has increased from 10 to 20 percent in the industries receiving a significant proportion of the total military prime contracts, the major exceptions to this range of increase being with the automobile and aircraft industries.